FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IRAQI PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES

PY071508 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM)--Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah arrived in Buenos Aires this evening accompanied by Abol al-Karim al-Amir, under secretary for Latin American affairs.

A few minutes after arriving, he met with journalists at the Ezeiza International Airport, to whom he disclosed that he is a representative of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti and that he is carrying a message to Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, who will receive him tomorrow, in which his government states its position with regard to the conflict with Iran.

He pointed out that they are visiting Argentina because they consider this country a friend with whom they have good relations which they hope to increase in the near future. The Iraqi minister also said that so far he has visited Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil and Cuba and that he plans to soon visit Ecuador, Jamaica and Guyana.

Questioned on what influence the results of the recent elections in the United States may have on the outcome of the conflict between Iraq and Iran, he said: We already know U.S. foreign policy regarding the Arab countries. We do not believe that their policy will change due to the elections because we believe that the United States is dominated by Zionism, through which it hopes to dominate the world in some way.

Regarding the future of the countries to which Iraq supplied petroleum until the war broke out, he said: When the problem with Iran started, President Husayn requested the member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to increase their production in order to in some way cover the international market, especially those countries with which Iraq had signed contracts for the supply of petroleum which it cannot fulfill for obvious reasons. He added that this of course shows Iraq's concern for all of its friends and especially for those countries that are developing.

In mentioning the current situation of the war against Iran, Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah said that according to the latest information, his country once again proposed a cease-fire in order to start negotiations and put an end to the war. As is public knowledge, Iran turned down the proposal, so Iraq has no alternative but to continue defending its rights and sovereignty.

Meets With Videla

PY071818 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1652 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--According to official information, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Adballah, personal representative of the president of Iraq, today delivered a personal letter from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti to Lt Gen Jorge Videla.

The meeting took place at noon at Government House and was also attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Argentina Adil Ahmed Zaydan and Argentine Ambassador to Iraq Alejandro Pineiro.

AUTHORITIES MEET SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION

PY071623 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA)--A Soviet government delegation headed by Anatoliy Goldobenko, deputy minister of the maritime fleet, arrived in Argentina today. The delegation will negotiate with Argentine authorities on ocean freight.

The delegation was met by authorities of the Maritime Interests Secretariat, the Foreign Ministry and Soviet Ambassador to Argentina Sergey Striganov.

Answering a question, Goldobenko explained that his presence in Argentina has nothing to do with the purchase of grains and that there "are other offices" which take care of that subject.

PRESIDENT VIDELA ANALYZES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA081753 Madrid E.E in Spanish 1424 5 Nov 80

["Exclusive interview" with Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Argentine president, by EFE--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Now that the critical stage of the domestic battle against terrorism has ended successfully, don't you believe the Argentine Government could now intensify the implementation of a foreign policy that would bring the country closer to the democratic West?

Answer: The successful domestic fight against terrorism had a well-defined purpose: to allow Argentina to continue living according to the system of Western values. While we were waging this battle, we were also defending the existence of official, private, cultural and material links which unite us to the Western nations. In all fields--cultural and scientific, informational and technological, and in areas involving capital transactions--it has been a long time since Argentina has maintained with these nations such open and intensive relations as it does today. This can easily be seen by anyone who, having known our situation 5 or 6 years ago, compares it with our situation today.

However, your question clearly shows that some people may not think that this is the case; they think that the situation today is a result of political exigencies--political-diplomatic exigencies to be exact. Let us analyze this. For example, in this regard should our country present to the Eastern bloc harsher or more severe attitudes than those maintained by other Western countries? No. The answer evidently lies somewhere else.

I believe that our country has made great efforts and has paid a very high price to safeguard possibilities for the full exercise of its Western culture and that instead of being frankly appreciated, on many occasions the undesirable effects and circumstances of this struggle have been used as arguments to treat this nation unfairly or to try to impose conditions. This is unacceptable because the alternatives or options presented by this type of attitude are of no use to anyone. On the contrary, they hamper development of our domestic political development, placing artificial obstacles in the way of unity and agreement which [words indistinct] the efficient operation of democracy in our country.

Question: Many theoreticians assert that World War III is already being waged and that it consists of the war declared by the terrorists. Don't you believe terrorism is promoted by the international sector opposed to the West?

Answer: There is no doubt that this is often the case. On many occasions, they make no effort to hide it. But, the present world situation demands more than speculations as to the origin and support of terrorism. The current situation urgently demands a general awareness of the problem, a search for and the adoption of the proper countermeasures, a world policy, or at least a Western policy toward this threat. However, this seems to be slow in coming. Nations with a high degree of political organization have depended on their inherent capabilities and on the force of rejection which terrorism produces in society in the long run and are showing a certain ability to limit and to control terrorist activity within their territories.

But perhaps they have forgotten that other democratic nations whose situation will in the long- or short-term affect the international strategic situation do not have the same chances of success in a type of conflict which has shown its complexity.

Question: What are the fundamental points which the present administration has drafted or will implement beginning next March which will be the start of the second stage of the process begun in March 1976?

Answer: I believe that your question includes an error: The government over which I preside cannot draft any basic points or draft any plan for the future because these programs for general courses of action are drafted by the military junta the highest representative of the leadership which the armed forces assumed on March 1976 and which has approved the plan corresponding for the 1981-1984 period. However, I could describe to you some of the characteristics which define my government programs, their results and some essential characteristics of the dynamics of the situation inherited from my predecessor. All this will naturally involve the logical relationship which results from the fact that there are still 5 months to go until the moment of the succession. Important matters will be solved in this time and we will have learned the result of actions and corrections which were applied at various levels.

I think that the tasks I carried out can now be divided in two stages. The first stage which went beyond the second half of 1978 was exceptional. The government simply spent all its time and efforts to solve every aspect of a serious national emergency. The struggle against the terrorist organizations and the military sucess in this area made possible the restoration of the climate of security. The state regained control of the use of power the principle of authority which virtually did not exist.

In th social field order was restored in the labor sector and absentism which was constant practically disappeared. In the economic field, we were able to overcome a state of virtual bankruptcy in the domestic and foreign sectors and this restored the possibilities of development which were practically null when we assumed power.

Possibilities for the Second Stage

The immediate results which are in effect today make the second stage possible. This is when the real reorganization began and the armed forces carried out tasks considered necessary to implement its main objective of building a strong and efficient state under an effective republic governed by a true democracy. This period is dynamic in nature because it compels the sectors involved to participate or at least to assume a position regarding its objectives. It makes strong demands but also presents obvious opportunities of wide open participation.

In the political field the armed forces expressed its opinion regarding the principles that should prevail in the future democracy and the government called all sectors of Argentine society to a dialogue on this fundamental issue. From this exchange of views should emerge ideas compatible with reorganizing the activities of political parties.

In the social field a new law on trade unions led to a period or reorganization and adaptation in the labor field which was intended to restore full activities of trade unions.

Finally in the economic field the program we undertook implied an important change in state participation in this field and in private enterprise. This change also called for a process of adaptation and reorganization as a prerequisite for a quick and sustained development process.

As you will see there is a solid base to begin with as a result of the task carried out during this exceptional period. As a result of this there is a process of change and renewal which is very generalized. Vital areas of this process will continue to be carried out by the government that will take over in March 1981.

Participation of Political and Labor Forces

Question: Western democracy is based on the participation of the political forces of the majority and of trade unions. Do you believe that in the next stage of the Argentine process which promises to be institutional or institutional normalization toward democracy the armed forces should reach a political agreement with the political parties of the majority and trade unions?

Answer: The first part of your question deserves comment. I think that Western democracy is based on several fundamental factors and not just in the participation of political forces and trade unions. The fact is that instead of limiting this participation to political parties, it should guarantee the free action and effective participation of minority groups. Since the beginning of the nation's reorganization process the armed forces have tried to establish the bases for a genuine democracy. None of these requisites has been a political agreement with majority political parties and trade unions. We aspire to reach an agreement with all sectors of Argentine society which can be a guideline and a control in the actions of each one in the institutional future and respecting specific duties and objectives. We have clearly said that trade unions have an outstanding place in modern democracies but we also have said that we will not allow the replacement of those whom by the nature of things, must play the main role in representative democracy: the political parties.

Question: The role of trade unions grows more important daily in Western democracy. Do you not think that trade unions should have a decisive role in restoring democracy in Argentina?

Answer: To some extent, this question has been answered earlier. However, I must add that without disregarding the important role that trade unions are playing today, the restoration of democracy is a task in which every Argentine must participate and they have all been called on to participate. If any of the sectors exceeds in their participation or overestimates its relative strength, democracy will suffer. This we know by our own recent, painful experience.

Question: Although the free determination of each country to establish international agreements with anyone it wants has been amply recognized, one cannot forget that the recent Argentine agreements with the USSR, especially the one that broke the U.S. grain embargo, has caused criticism in the West of the present Argentine regime. Don't you believe the existing relations between Argentina and the USSR have confused the Argentine situation in the West instead of improving its image before the world?

Answer: By no means. However, I must indicate first that a country's foreign policy is not aimed at improving its image but to promote its interests and national objectives. Argentine relations with the USSR are the clearest evidence of the precise attitude with which our country handles its foreign policy. It does so with independence and responsibility. By no means is it a matter of hasty or inconsistent measures. On the contrary, it reflects a constant, firm and decisive participation on the world stage. There can be no confusion regarding Argentina's role in today's world and its belief in the West's principles.

Question: Various international political commentators have tried to prove that the agreements with the USSR were not made with the approval of the Argentine Armed Forces. Is this true?

Answer: Whoever said that is completely wrong. At this time, and considering the circumstances in which these aspects of our policy toward the USSR were decided, the national government is following a trend which has the approval and agreement of the armed forces.

Question: The main criticism of the present Argentine Government centers on alleged violations of human rights, especially regarding arrested and missing persons. Could you give us some information on this?

Answer: The international sectors and organizations criticizing Argentina over human rights systematically disregard the fact that an undeclared war was being waged against us. It did not have well-defined limits but like all wars, it left a painful wake of dead and missing. Criminal terrorism, in its determination to seize power and to change our way of like, did not hesitate to sow hatred and violence throughout the country.

In view of this aggression and to prevent chaos and national disintegration and to restore peace and security, the armed forces, with the unrestricted support of the people, confronted subversion militarily. We destroyed their organizations at home and the terrorists sought refuge abroad. From there, they continued their campaign at the internation level, spreading a distorted image of Argentina in order to isolate it from the rest of the world.

Because of ignorance of our national reality, or naivete or simple complicity, various international sectors have supposrted this campaign of criticism against Argentina in the field of human rights. To this criticism, we reply that the dead and missing are the natural result of the war forced upon us and that the Argentine people, the only authorized judge of the situation, have accepted the price paid to recover peace, freedom and security.

Question: It seems that various Argentine businessman are displeased with the economic policy of the present administration because they believe it is destroying national industry through an extreme free-exchange policy while, paradoxically, the more highly industrialized countries are practicing protectionism. What would you say to the Argentine businessman who oppose the present economic policy and blame it for the loss of Latin American export markets for manufactured Argentine products?

Answer: The government's reply to this type of protest depends on the sector or activity expressing it. There are cases in which these protests reflect a situation really caused by undesirable effects of our economic policy. There are others who simply demand special measures for products which were exported in the past only by means of unacceptable direct or indirect subsideis. In brief, competent and realist management of our economy does not permit exaggerated levels of subsidies for any product, be it exportable or not.

You will quickly understand a simple reason for this: The Argentines number close to 28 million inhabiting a large territory in which we must create an infrastructure also of large dimensions. It was really impossible to bear the weight of this burden, whose cost per capita often duplicated what it costs each European country to maintain its national infrastructure and at the same time, dedicate resources for idle subsidies.

To do otherwise would have cost a high price in postponements and a chronically bankrupt economy. It also would have created serious setbacks in our productive structure and at the same time, established a permanent factor of instability because of its unavoidable relationship with the social and political fields.

Freedom of the Press

Question: Some international press organizations have recently referred to the status of press freedom and the intellectuals' situation in Argentina? What is your opinion of those pronouncements?

Answer: I don't know what organizations and pronouncements you are talking about. Therefore, I can hardly give an opinion. It can be stated however that some international entities every now and then criticize certain aspects of Argentine life most of the time without knowing the facts. They also sometimes even with good intentions find themselves involed in smear campaigns set up by Argentina's enemies. All Argentines might read in the front pages of all the local papers that full freedom of the press doesn't exist here and, of course, we would all be surprised. I think that just by taking a glance at one day's issues of our prestigious papers, you can draw your own conclusions as to the truth of the opinions you mentioned.

Question: Argentina has been the most advanced Spanish-American nation in the nuclear field for decades but it has systematically refused to ratify the treaty on the nonproliferation of atomic weapons or Tlaltelolco treaty. Therefore, it has been accused of wanting to manufacture atomic bombs. What is your opinion?

Answer: Our country has been practicing a cogent and progressive policy in its nuclear development. It takes and supports actions intended to prevent nuclear proliferation but it also feels that the proper way to do this is not precisely by imposing total safeguards. Since it does not want to tie itself down to commitments which will impair its freedom of movement in this matter, it has not ratified the Tlaltelolco treaty.

Nuclear Energy: Accusations Lacking Merit

The basic reason is that we believe that there is no reason to ask us to subject the installations that we have set up for peaceful purposes to international safeguards. In addition to producing electricity, we plan to have six nuclear power plants in the 1980's. Nuclear energy in Argentina also covers the field of medicine, industry, and agriculture and livestock. As can be surmised from the foregoing remarks, it is used for peaceful purposes and, therefore, the development attained and the projects underway should not cause concern because there is a firm determination not to use available nuclear technology--from whatever source--with any military aim. Therefore, one must not give much weight to the accusations that we want to secure nuclear weapons.

Question: Argentina is a frontline nation in Spanish America. Do you think it can survive the political isolation in which the West is placing it?

Answer: I don't in any way think that the West is politically isolating Argentina. Our country pursued its policies, serving what it considers to be its national interests and it does so with independence and firmness. Incidentally, that is the stance of all nations that pride themselves on being sovereign. Despite the smear campaign orchestrated from abroad that I mentioned earlier, Argentina has been able not just to maintain but even to considerably increase its bargaining power on the international scene. The Republic of Argentina, and the reorganization process undertaken in 1976, will continue to make efforts to establish a stable and democratic political system which ensures justice and the welfare of its citizens and which ensures a prominent place for it among the family of nations. As you have pointed out, our country is a frontline nation.

GENERAL VIOLA NAMES TRANSITION TEAM

PY081529 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Roberto Eduardo Viola has met with another ambassador, this time to offer a position on the transition team until March 1981.

Rafael Gimenez, Argentine ambassador to Tunisia and Viola's former military comrade, has accepted the position of coordinator between Viola's "intimate cabinet" and the Foreign Ministry.

With Gimenez' acceptance, Viola's basic transition team is comprised of five members. Col Roque Presti will be Viola's private secretary. Col Jose Lagomarsino and Col Manuel Pena will be in charge of political and union relations, respectively, and will maintain contacts with intermediate organizations.

Reporter Alfredo Olivera, one of the editors of the monthly DISCUSION, is the press coordinator of the appointed president. The magazine DISCUSION has stated points of view agreeing with the political beliefs of the armed forces. Olivera has maintained a close relationship with General Viola for several years.

GARCIA MEZA: EXTREMISM MAY UNLEASH CIVIL WAR

PY081619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza has said that if extremists continue with their attempts to take over the government, civil war may be unleashed in the country.

The chief of state, who made these remarks yesterday in Santa Cruz, 1,000 kilometers east of La Paz, added that he and his assistants will not resign under the pressure of a threatening telephone call or because four tanks have been placed in the government house plaza. [as received]

It was reported that General Garcia Meza is touring the main military garrison in the northeastern section of the country.

Further Report

PY100213 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Nov (AFP)--One of the most tense weeks Bolivia has experienced since the armed forces took over government last July ended with a warning President Luis Garcia Meza made to the extremists that a civil war could be unleashed in the country if they continue with their subversive activities.

The Bolivian president and Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez made a point of denying persistent rumors in the country on the existence of subversive plots and division within the armed forces.

Garcia Meza emphasized that he will not abandon the presidential palace because of threatening telephone calls or because four tanks have been placed in the plaza. [as received]

In political observers' point of view, it is quite evident that only other military men would be in a position to take tanks out onto the street or to make threatening telephone calls aimed at a change in the current military structure.

Colonel Arce Gomez, however, denied that the president has acknowledged the existence of leftist military men and pointed out that if they did exist, Garcia Meza would not allow them to intimidate him.

The interior minister pointed out that Garcia Meza was referring mainly to the possibilities suggested by the members of the opposition in exile Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora, leaders of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) who have repeatedly mentioned the existence of democratic military men within the armed forces.

Arce Gomez admitted that changes are being made within the armed forces, as is customary every year end, and that these changes are being tampered with by the opposition in exile. It is possible, however, that these changes may affect some commanders of garrisons considered vital for the security of the regime.

The course of the economic policy, on the other hand, does not seem to have been definitely established yet. The finance minister has not given a date for the reorganization of the economic policy so far, and according to the Bolivian president, the economic problem is being analyzed with great care so that the measures to be taken will affect the popular sectors as little as possible.

Regarding internal security, authorized sources have pointed out that the remaining political prisoners in the country, among them Juan Lechin Oquendo and Simon Reyes Rivera, leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), will leave Bolivia for exile or will be banished to various parts of the country next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It was also learned that Col Manuel Cardenas Mallo (ret), the main leader under arrest of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), is banished in Chulumani, a semitropical town north of this city.

The same source reiterated that the measures taken regarding the political prisoners will coincide with the enactment of the state security law which sentences drug traffickers and extremists to death.

In the international sphere, the defeat of U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the elections was an initial relief for the government, but Gen Garcia Meza was cautious and maintained that Bolivia now waits to see what Ronald Reagan's attitude will be and that, in any case, his government will maintain--as it has up to now--a worthy attitude.

EXILED PAZ ZAMORA TELLS OF RECENT COUP ATTEMPT

PY071755 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels, 7 Nov (AFP)--Jaime Paz Zamora, exiled Bolivian vice president-elect, announced here today that an attempted coup took place 2 days ago in Bolivia on the initiative of a group of democrats within the armed forces.

Paz Zamora made this announcement during a press conference in Brussels, one of the first stops of a 2-month tour through Europe.

Paz Zamora said that Bolivian officials kept quiet about this operation to hide the division existing in the army. The exiled Bolivian vice president-elect also emphasized the great fragility and internal and external isolation of his country's military government. He also said that three different currents exist within the Bolivian military junta: the hardline of Col Luis Arce Gomez; the position of former President Hugo Banzer, who supports the organization of elections to install a controlled democracy, and the democratic factions in the army.

Paz Zamora held a press conference here today after meeting with officials of the European Commission, particularly with the official in charge of foreign relations, Wilhelm Haferkamp. The Bolivian leader expressed his full satisfaction for the EEC's clear understanding of the Bolivian situation.

Before leaving for Spain, Paz Zamora also will meet with the Belgian ministers of foreign relations and cooperation, Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb and Daniel Coens, respectively.

From Spain, the Bolivian vice president-elect will go to Italy and he will visit France and Great Britain in December.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS 300 WILL BE EXILED

PY081639 Paris AFP in Spanish 1518 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez said here today that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) has offered to pay the fares of 20,000 people who, in his opinion, are hurting the development of the country. He explained, however, that Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime only expects to send a total of 300 persons into exile in the next few days.

Colonel Arce Gomez made these remarks during a visit to the Supreme Court of Justice, where he reiterated that because of the ICEM's high quota, the government will be able to send out of the country all the people whom he labeled as disturbing elements.

In conclusion, he said that unions and a congress, which stop the national development process, no longer exist in the country.

NEW SECURITY LAW INCREASES USE OF DEATH PENALTY

PY071604 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP)--Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez revealed here today that the state security law, which is now in its last stages of revision, will punish extremists and drug traffickers with the death penalty.

Arce Gomez said a few days ago that the promulgation of the new law will coincide with the release of all political prisoners (about 200 persons in the entire country) who will be exiled or banished to different parts of the country. He said that from now on old charges are erased and a new stage begins, but he warned that the opposition now must be extremely careful.

The minister explained that people who leave the country and who slander the armed forces and then return to Bolivia will have to comply with the state security law which specifically imposes the death penalty on extremists. The same law says that persons who individually or in groups are involved in the production, distribution or selling of narcotics will be punished by the death sentence. The law, which is about to be approved, also states that if drug traffickers are responsible for the death of members of the armed forces or police when resisting arrest, they will have no right to pardon.

Arce Gomez then explained that the state security law will not be enforced to abuse authority but to regulate the activities of the country to guarantee the peace and tranquillity of the people. He emphasized that the government presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza aims at creating an environment of confidence favorable to investments and productive work.

Under Secretary of Justice Ariel Carvajal explained that the state security law will modify the current peral code, a code which recognizes the death penalty only for crimes of treason to the fatherland, murder and parricide.

GARCIA MEZA ORDERS MIR MEMBERS RELEASED

PY081548 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--It has been officially announced that the young militants of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) arrested last Sunday in the La Paz Olympic stadium for distributing opposition literature have been released on the request of President Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Information Minister Fernando Palacios said that he regretted that these youngsters were used by extremism and driven to commit crimes by persons who do not dare to show their faces in this struggle.

MIR Television Appearance

PY071910 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Nov (AFP)--A cell made up of six university students of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in charge of distributing opposition literature were presented on the state television channel last night by Daniel Salamanca, under secretary of the Interior Ministry.

Showing nervous tension, the youngsters said they were deceived by their leaders and asked for a new opportunity to work for the development of the country. They admitted they received money from MIR leaders whom they identified as Jose Reyes, Ernesto Aranibar and Ricardo Navarro.

MIR is one of the three large parties which make up the Democratic and Popular Unity [Unidad Democratica y Popular] [UDP], a coalition which obtained the majority of votes in the 29 June 1980 elections.

PRESIDENT INVITES UN RIGHTS COMMITTEE TO VISIT

PY070227 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, sent a letter to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, which was handed him today in New York by our Ambassador Fernando Ortiz Saenz.

The letter begins with a reference to the cordial meeting that the Bolivian foreign minister held with the UN secretary general, which was requested to offer a brief report on the origin, purpose and essence of the government of national reconstruction.

The letter indicates that various official documents that have been released by the Bolivian Government have placed emphasis on the fact that the rights of man are fully respected in the country within the framework of the laws that rule Bolivian society.

In our opinion, the letter says, they cannot only be formal or abstractly individual, but real and concrete within a full Christian and humanitarian context. It is thus stated in the preamble of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as the highest aspiration of man which has been reaffirmed and complemented in many UN resolutions when establishing that all human rights are unredeemable and [word indistinct] the letter asserts.

The letter then says: If by reason of unavoidable circumstances in the history of nations, we have deemed it necessary to adopt, much against our will and with the greatest calm and prudence, preventive measures to maintain public order and in order to avoid useless confrontations, we did so with the absolute certainty of interpreting the desires of the large national majority for the benefit of social peace, convinced that these measures will only be maintained for the time strictly necessary to consolidate institutional normality.

The letter asserts that this consolidation has been achieved and this will give the satisfaction of having achieved the first state of the basic objectives. Order and harmony has been restored between Bolivians, including the full exercise of human rights.

Finally, the letter asserts that, taking in to account that these aspects were a concern of the UN secretary general, the Bolivian Government has decided to set a date for a visit of a delegation of the human rights committee for this purpose and thus, once and for all, the distorted image given the country by interested parties in order to harm the country will be placed in its proper perspective, concludes the letter sent to the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

REAGAN VICTORY LINKED TO FALLING TIN PRICE

PY081810 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP)--The victory of Republican Ronald Reagan in the recent U.S. elections strengthened the dollar but lowered the price of tin on the international market, said experts on this matter here today.

Tin prices have been gradually decreasing due to a surplus in supply and the gradual sale of U.S. strategic reserves.

Reagan's victory is another factor added to this situation, with a tin price ($7.20 per fine pound) unimaginable 10 years ago. This leaves national producers with the imminent possibility of very serious losses.

Tin is the country's main export, providing 70 percent of its foreign currency.

FIGUEIREDO TO VISIT COLOMBIA, FRANCE, PORTUGAL IN 1981

PY072338 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Itamaraty announced today that President Figueiredo will visit Colombia from 11 to 13 March 1981. This will be the third trip abroad President Figueiredo will make next year. The first one, he will make to France from 28 to 30 January and the second one, to Portugal, from 2 to 4 February.

PRESIDENT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

PY080227 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] At the solemn opening of the second congress of the Brazilian Trade Association, President Figueiredo stated yesterday that there will be economic development only if it is based on social justice. He stated: "Brazil will not become really prosperous while wealth and misery, squandering and shortage, abundance and hunger coexist."

The president urged businessmen to join efforts with the government to distribute the national wealth. Ruy Barreto, president of the Confederation of the Brazilian Trade Associations, stated that national businessmen do not accept poverty as a stain on a prosperous society. He also stressed the fact that the peasants need to recuperate. "This is the man we must make grow up again," he said.

SENATOR CRITICIZES NEW ECONOMIC PACKAGE, IMF INFLUENCE

PY080028 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Roberto Saturnino today predicted from the Senate platform that inflation will begin to really soar from now on due to the lack of government directives, and to the people's lack of confidence and credibility in the government's economic policy.

Saturnino said that the latest package of economic measures announced by the finance minister is the antithesis of what has been implemented until now, thus considering good what yesterday was regarded as bad and vice versa. Saturnino believes this will bring total confusion and will cause both increased consumption and an unbridled increase in prices. Emphasizing that this is already taking place, he charged the government with tampering with inflation rates. He cited as an example that the October inflation rate, which exceeded the most pessimistic predictions, was partly transferred to this month.

Noting that never before had the situation been so serious, Saturnino expressed his conviction that the IMF tutelage on the Brazilian economy began with the announcement of the new economic package. He said it was not a mere coincidence that the package was announced upon the planning minister's return from his tour of the world, after becoming aware that the world economy is exhausted and that it is increasingly difficult to obtain foreign loans.

He said a world economic recession is already in sight since the iron lady, referring to the British prime minister, has found in Reagan her iron knight, and they will both become the iron couple of the world economy.

Saturnino's remarks elicited support from Senators Paulo Brossard, Leite Chaves, Luiz Cavalcanti and Gilvan Rocha.

TWO ALLEGED EXTREMISTS KILLED IN SHOOTOUT

PY071909 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Two people were shot dead during an armed clash which took place early this morning on the corner of Santa Maria Avenue and Vivaceta Bridge.

According to official information released by the National Information Center (CNI), the people killed were extremists. The first one was identified as Ruben Orta Jopia and the second one was not identified although he was carrying an identity card with the name of Manuel Sepulveda, which was proved to be forged.

The shootout started at about 0120 this morning when a CNI patrol car stopped a Citroen with two people in it. When the CNI authorities got near the Citroen for a routine inspection, the two persons in the car started firing their weapons, which set off an intense shootout lasting approximately half an hour.

Handguns, molotov cocktail bombs and other material for attacks were found inside the car which was inspected after the extremists were shot. So far, there are no signs that they may have been involved in the latest incendiary bombs placings and holdups, but this is only a supposition since further investigations on their past activities are being carried out.

So far, it is known that Orta Jopia left Chile for Cuba on 26 July 1973 with official passport No 085.

The extremists used one 9-mm (?Karl Gustav) machinegun and one .38-caliber Smith and Wesson gun.

The following were found inside the Citroen: two molotov bombs, 2 Soviet-made hand-grenades, several cartridge clips, a large quantity of handgun ammunitions, primer and detonators.

BOMB EXPLODES INSIDE BUS; NO INJURIES REPORTED

PY081212 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] A bomb exploded inside a bus of the (Cana Lourdes) line. The bomb exploded when the bus arrived at the station on (Salvador Gutierrez) Street. Fortunately, there were no passengers inside. (Guillermo Castro), the bus driver, indicated that the explosion caused some damage to the vehicle. Security personnel at the site searched for clues to determine the type of terrorist device used.

GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS SOCIAL SECURITY TO PRIVATE SECTOR

PY072050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Chilean military government announced tonight the transfer of the state-owned social security system to the private sector.

Labor and Social Welfare Minister Jose Pinera stated that as of 1 March 1981, those required to make social security payments will be free to channel their social security funds to private institutions which will be created especially for this purpose.

POLITICAL PARTIES CRITICIZE REAGAN REGIONAL POLICY

PA091427 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Nov (AFP)--The Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], which has been in the government for the last 50 years, and the Socialist Workers Party [PST] today labeled as "unacceptable" U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's aspirations of setting himself up as "guardian" of the freedoms on the American continent.

Both parties were referring to Reagan's statement that he would not tolerate Soviet subversion through Cuba and to his insinuations of an eventual application of pressure against backward countries with Marxist development systems.

In a communique the PRI emphasized that Mexico has already "very clearly established its position on the matter" and added that all sectors of the party (labor, peasants and people) "support the firm position outlined by President Jose Lopez Portillo that the United States must not interfere in the democratization processes on the continent."

It added that the countries of the area, which are experiencing democratization processes, "have the sufficient capacity, determination and courage to find solutions to their internal problems and do not require the intervention of third parties."

"Any intervention would only further complicate the situation in Central and South America," emphasized the ruling party.

On relations with Mexico, it said that "as President Lopez Portillo expressed it, the United States is still on the other side of the border. By this the president clearly meant that the U.S. electoral process and its results in no way compromise Mexico's political freedom."

The PRI concluded by affirming that Mexico is prepared to cooperate in the sphere of the most absolute international respect but that "our country cannot accept, due to the essence of its policy and its practice, even the possibility of striking agreements which are against any fundamental freedom of any of the nations on the continent."

Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, leader of the PST, affirmed that "all the progressive forces of the continent support our president in his position toward the next U.S. President."

He criticized what he defined as "Reagan's aspiration to implement an even more aggressive policy against the nations which are seeking to free themselves from imperialism."

NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION WILL NOT AFFECT OIL PROGRAMS

PA081326 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The director of Mexican Petroleum has reiterated that the change in the U.S. Government will not affect relations with the United States and that Mexico's oil programs will continue with the same policy.

In addition, the official pointed out that the increase of energy consumption in the world and the production of energy are the responsibility of all countries. It was for this reason that President Lopez Portillo has proposed a world energy plan to the international community.

Pemex Director Remarks

PA072117 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (EFE)--Mexico will not raise its crude export quotas to the United States, said Pemex Director Jorge Diaz Serrano, friend and former partner of the new U.S. vice president-elect, George Bush, here today. The Mexican official added that his friendship with Bush will not conflict with Mexico's oil policy. Bush and Diaz were partners in a company carrying out oil well drilling. The Pemex director considers Bush "a distinguished politician" who will help relations between Mexico and the United States. The friendly bonds with the vice president-elect, Diaz Serrano said, will not change the hydrocarbon export program because it is already defined. Finally, he noted that his friendship with Bush "is not shady at all" and that the association between them ended several years ago.

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA072145 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 7 Nov 80

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (AFP)--Costa Rica and Mexico signed an agreement here today in which Pemex promises to carry out oil explorations in that Central American country, it has been officially announced. The Costa Rican areas where Pemex will be drilling for oil are Talamanca and Llanura de Santa Clara, located in the so-called El Limon Basin, southeast of the capital.

According to the state-owned Pemex, the agreement signed today falls within the framework of international cooperation established in the world energy plan that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo proposed to the UN General Assembly on 27 September. On that occasion the Mexican president said that energy sources are key elements for the development of all people and they "must be exploited and used with the strictest equity and in accordance with a loyal sense of collaboration among the various countries."

Under the agreement reached today with Costa Rica, Pemex promises to do the following:

Give advice on, and supervise the oil explorations, and evaluate the electrical inspection logs [registros electricos] of the wells drilled in the past.

Draft a surface geology program and appoint a Mexican geologist to coordinate the work to be carried out for the study of transversal geological sections in the Talamanca Valley.

Supervise the program, development and integrated interpretation of the geophysical work carried out by the Mexican Explorations Company, Inc., a special Pemex branch that has been charged with these tasks, by means of a contract whose technical and economic bases have already been approved.

CANDIDACY FOR UN SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT ANNOUNCED

FL081310 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] Panama has informed the Latin American group at the United Nations that it wants to represent it on the UN Security Council. One of the council's nonpermanent seats will be vacated by Jamaica at the end of the year. Panamanian Ambassador Jorge Enrique Illueca said the decision is based on the number of votes Panama has received as an undeclared candidate in the General Assembly balloting to decide the seat. The other candidate, Costa Rica, has not obtained the necessary votes despite 14 rounds of balloting in which it was almost always the only contender.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE AT OAS

PA092148 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 5 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores Typaldos has told CRITICA that Panama will hold the banner of respect for human rights very high and that, at the upcoming OAS meeting in Washington, it will take a stand alongside other member countries with regard to the status of those rights in countries such as Argentina, El Salvador and Guatemala.

Meanwhile, Amnesty International formally issued a new report on new violations of human rights in Argentina. Three Argentine citizens recently committed suicide in Argentine jails: Raul Luis Caminoto, Gabriel Francisco de Benedetti and Eduardo Jose Schiavone, who have been in prison for several years. One of them had been given a 4-year sentence, but had been in jail for 8 years.

"It is true," Ozores said, "that an attempt has been made to prevent the full report on the status of human rights in Argentina from getting to the OAS, but Panama and other governments are very interested in publicizing the prevailing situation in that southern country, because several factors are indicative of a continuous violation of those rights in that country."

Ozores recently talked with Juan Manuel Castulovich, Panamanian ambassador to the OAS, who has already returned to Washington to prepare and to update all aspects of the Panamanian position for the month of November.

EDITORIAL SAYS REAGAN TO TAKE FIRM STAND ON TREATIES

PA072132 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "Ronald Reagan, President"]

[Text] To the joy of some and the sorrow of others, Ronald Reagan, the perennial Republican Party candidate and former governor of California, will become president of the United States on 20 January.

Like all his predecessors in the White House, Reagan will do everything possible to be reelected in 1984, and his performance during this first term will be aimed at that purpose. This means he will have to act according to the image he has portrayed to the American people, who elected him to lead their country's destiny.

However, campaign rhetoric is one thing, and putting words into practice as leader of a world power is something else. He has promised to be firm in his relations with the USSR, which is possible as long as he doesn't act hastily and endanger world peace. Soviets, Chinese and Cubans--just to mention a few communist countries, although of different trends--did not hide their concern over the Republican candidate, although this concern was harmful to Carter because Americans reacted by showing that they are the ones who elect the president.

Most Panamanians favored Carter, although it was admitted that he made many mistakes. His support of the new canal treaties was regarded as a victory by many sectors in Panama and in the international community, but to the American "man in the street"--who votes--it was a defeat which was later coupled with the taking of hostages in Iran and the failed rescue attempt, with Afghanistan, the energy crisis, human rights and domestic problems.

Reagan appears as a sort of savior of U.S. prestige. Probably he will attain that prestige through great sacrifices and dangers, especially to any country which in one way or other is linked with the workings of U.S. politics and economy.

The president-elect strongly opposed the new treaties, even without the amendments. The Panamanian Government, like all other governments, will have to accept this fact. There is no doubt that the diplomatic battle--in our case--to eliminate those amendments which violate the letter and spirit of the treaties, will be much harder now that Carter has lost and there is no longer a Democratic majority in both houses of the Congress.

ASSEMBLY STUDYING TREATIES WITH COLOMBIA, USSR

PA080226 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 1

[By Emerson Moreno]

[Text] Luis de Leon Arias, president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, said in an interview with LA PRENSA that the trade agreement and the Monteria Treaty, signed with the USSR and Colombia respectively, will be open to discussion by all interested parties in the country.

Referring to the trade agreement with the USSR, he said that "the trade agreement between Panama and the USSR was sent to the secretariat of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives after the executive branch completed its study. He said that "the secretariat of the National Assembly had sent the treaty to the commission appointed by the assembly to analyze the document."

He said: "When the commission completes its study the treaty will be sent back to the presidency of the assembly through the secretariat, to be later sent to the assembly floor for debate. The commission is now beginning debates on the agreement."

Explaining the consultations further, De Leon Arias said, "Porfirio Vergara, chairman of the commission, is empowered, according to the assembly's regulations, to start any consultations he might deem necessary. According to law the commission is also empowered to call public officials, including cabinet ministers, to analyze, together with the commission, any agreement like the one with the USSR."

The Monteria Treaty

De Leon Arias, referring to the Monteria Treaty and why it was not included on the assembly's agenda said that "the document was not included in the agenda because it is in the hands of the commission that is studying it. The commission is analyzing the treaty and will send a report on it to the assembly."

He said the treaty is in the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives along with other documents for anyone to see, and that the assembly has long working hours in which its offices are open to the public.

De Leon Arias asked LA PRENSA to tell all Panamanians that if they ever feel that are being affected by any agreement or law to contact members of the respective commission at the assembly.

Ozores' Statement

Meanwhile, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said that when a group of Panamanian businessmen toured the USSR they saw possibilities for Soviet products in Panama.

"One of those products is the Lada automobile, which has been well received perhaps because of the price."

Foreign Minister Ozores said in an interview with Radio Exitosa that Panamanian private enterprises are distributing these automobiles in Panamanian territory as a whole and in the Colon Free Zone.

He said these cars are already being sold in Panama. He said the idea was also to get Panamanian private enterprise to sell manufactured goods to the USSR.

He said the agreement is concluded on the agenda, but he also asked himself what would happen to firms already selling Soviet products here if the assembly fails to ratify the agreement; they would be selling these products in Panama without any agreement having been signed.

When asked about the economic repercussions of the agreement in case the assembly ratifies it, Ozores said he regretted he could not cite figures, but that there would be great repercussions when Panamanian products get to the USSR.

COMUNBANA, YUGOSLAV MISSION DISCUSS TRADE MATTERS

PA091755 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 10A

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav trade mission and the management of the Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation (COMUNBANA), after 5 days of negotiations in Panama, have agreed to expand the list of products they trade once the parties have fully determined their needs.

The Yugoslavs are prepared to purchase coffee and cocoa from any of the six members of COMUNBANA and to further consider other products of interest.

The Yugoslav mission carried out an extensive program of activities in Panama and participated in Independence Day festivities on 3 November. Aleksandar Broz, chief of the delegation, had a brief meeting with President Royo and also talked with top political and economic authorities.

In the course of the negotiations, the parties noted the flexibility of their trade arrangement, which allows them to strengthen the ties of cooperation that already exist.

COMUNBANA manager Alfredo Oranges said that the negotiations reflected the company's interest in joining forces with Yugoslavia to improve the terms of trade.

Oranges, who became head of COMUNBANA a little less than 1 year ago and who has enhanced the company with the sale of bananas to Yugoslavia, described that country's market as "very favorable for the organization, since it has stable prices all year round."

He said that while the basic principles of cooperation are already clear to both parties, the recent talks reaffirmed and consolidated those principles.

COMUNBANA suggested to the Yugoslav mission a flexible system "changing the old barter system" in order to receive payments in cash at attractive prices.

On this occasion, the talks did not deal solely with banana negotiations, but rather with a broader spectrum, with an eye to increasing trade.

It was learned that during the talks, the parties reiterated the basic aspects needed to achieve a new economic order that allows developing countries to solve their urgent problem of their increasingly poor balance of payments and foreign trade.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET TO DISCUSS VARIOUS ISSUES

Guatamala City Meeting

PA071917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1154 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Castillo Valdez, Fidel Chavez Mena, Cesar Elvir Sierra and Bernd Niehaus, foreign ministers of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, respectively, met here yesterday evening.

The four officials held a talk with Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia at the government palace, on the eve of a meeting they are scheduled to hold today in San Jose, Costa Rica. The Guatemalan president and the four Central American foreign ministers paid tribute to the recent peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras which brought an end to an 11-year break in diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Guatemalan chief of state awarded the Guatemala Order of the Five Volcanoes on the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras as a tribute to the two countries.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez told ACAN-EFE that the four ministers will travel to San Jose, Costa Rica, today. It was added that the Central American foreign ministers will call on Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo for a 2-hour meeting.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Niehaus said the purpose of the San Jose meeting is "to institutionalize the meetings of Central American foreign ministers at least three times a year." He noted that his Panamanian colleague excused himself from attending the meeting and that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto is expected to be present tomorrow.

San Jose Meeting

PA071956 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1910 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto described as truly regrettable the incident in which a Sandinist border patrol fired at a group of Costa Rican medical officials. On his arrival in Costa Rica, the diplomat said that he had discussed the matter with Bernd Niehaus, his Costa Rican counterpart, with whom he traveled on the plane that brought him to Costa Rica along with the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

In an impromptu news conference this noon, D'Escoto said that he had to admit that the incident occurred. It is a fact; it did happen, he said. D'Escoto said that there are counterrevolutionary bands which travel from one side of the border to the other. He indicated that, while Costa Rica's navigation rights under the Canas-Jerez treaty are recognized, the Nicaraguan Government has requested that it be notified when the river is to be used. It is not a request for permission, but a simple notification. We have a similar agreement with Honduras and it is working, he said.

D'Escoto asked the government to believe in the Sandinist authorities' good intentions in seeking the coordination that will prevent a recurrence of such unpleasant events as that which recently occurred.

The official said he has no information regarding the charges made by inhabitants of the Costa Rican side of the border to the effect that Sandinist patrols assigned to the San Juan River bank are charging tolls for transporting persons and products. In this regard, he said that the corresponding investigations would be carried out to determine if these charges are true.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena, in commenting on the peace treaty signed with Honduras, said that the document and the normalization of relations with the neighboring country will be a determining and very positive factor in the regional search for adequate formulas to restructure and improve the Central American Common Market.

It seems to me that the peace treaty which was signed by the two countries and the normalization of relations are, from anybody's point of view, significant and hopeful elements in Central American relations, he said.

Meanwhile, Honduran Foreign Minister Rafael Elvir Sierra mentioned the situation that has occurred in his country, where businessmen have reacted vigorously to the measures taken by Costa Rica to restrict imports. Similarly, there is concern in Honduran economic sectors. The government has not taken a definite position in this regard. In fact, a meeting of the economy ministers of the area is being held today to analyze the situation, he added.

After their arrival in the country, the foreign ministers went to the presidential palace for a meeting with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

December Presidents Meeting

PA081439 Paris AFP in Spanish 0345 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (AFP)--The foreign ministers of five regional countries agreed here today to hold a meeting of Central American presidents in Tegucigalpa during the first days of December.

The Panamanian president will also attend and the presidents of several Central American countries will be invited, it was revealed. The recent signing of the peace treaty between Honduras and El Salvador will be celebrated at the meeting.

The foreign ministers also confirmed a forthcoming meeting, whose date has not been set yet, to be held in Managua. This meeting has been postponed since last September.

During the meeting held here today, with the participation of the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, the guidelines were outlined for directing a common action program by the five countries in the international field and in their bilateral relations, the ministers said. The meeting adjourned tonight and the ministers will return home on Saturday.

ECONOMY MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE RESTRICTIONS

PA082115 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa--Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras have failed in their attempts to make Nicaragua and Costa Rica lift trade restrictions in the region. The matter was discussed here yesterday in a closed-door meeting of Central American economy ministers held at a Honduran Air Force base. Newsmen were barred from the meeting.

To protect their trade balances, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have adopted monetary and fiscal measures which are affecting the exports of other countries of the isthmus. They steadfastly defended the measures at the meeting.

The Honduras, Guatemalan and Salvadoran ministers promised their Nicaraguan and Costa Rican counterparts that they would analyze the possibility of restricting their trade with measures similar to those they are applying in their territories [as heard]. The Honduran threat to break trade relations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica has not materialized and not even the Honduran industrial and commercial sectors--which have been hurt the most by Nicaragua and Costa Rica--believe it would work.

COSTA RICA

COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA TO COOPERATE ON BORDER AREAS

PA080250 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan foreign minister said that there has been no hostility toward Costa Rica, referring to the San Juan River incidents.

Here is a report by William Cespedes directly from the Ministry of Foreign Relations:

The Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front will implement cooperation programs on our common border following talks attended by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and the ministers of foreign relations and interior, Bernd Niehaus and Carlos Arguedas, respectively.

After the explanation given by the Nicaraguan Government through its foreign minister, the Government of Costa Rica is satisfied. A complaint was filed 2 days ago and an explanation was asked for in connection with the border incidents in Sarapiqui and along the San Juan River.

NIEHAUS 'SURPRISED' AT PANAMA'S BID FOR UN SEAT

PA100008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2131 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has said he is very surprised at the position adopted by Panama, which announced that like Costa Rica, it is also vying for a UN Security Council seat.

I am surprised at that new position which is contrary to two regional agreements approved by the foreign ministers of the six nations of the area, he added.

Niehaus noted that Panama was invited to and did attend a meeting of Central American foreign ministers and subsequently signed the "San Jose Declaration."

According to him, the document sets forth that, bearing in mind that it is to the interest of these nations to try to have common positions on specific matters so as to tighten ties of solidarity and have better possibilities of achieving specific objectives, it is agreed to provide mutual support to the Central American candidates to positions in and sites of conferences of international organizations.

Niehaus explained that Costa Rica expected to have the support of all the signatories of that document so it would be elected to the Latin American seat on the Security Council but, first Nicaragua presented its candidacy and now Panama too.

EL SALVADOR

MORALES EHRLICH EXPECTS NO EFFECTS FROM REAGAN WIN

PA090211 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Interview with junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich at the general staff offices by unidentified reporter; no date given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, the whole world knows that Mr Reagan has been elected president of the United States. Will Mr Reagan's coming to power alter the implementation of the second phase of the land reform in any way?

[Answer] No. I want to tell you something: The Salvadoran revolutionary process is managed and directed by Salvadorans. This is a Salvadoran Government, and I want to tell you that it is not going to stop for any reason.

We are going to stick with it because we are thinking of the people, not of any other interests. Mr Reagan's coming to power will mean an about-face in the United States in keeping with the sentiment of the majority of Americans, and they will have to analyze their foreign policy. I want to tell you that as far as our country is concerned, his victory has no significance; that is, the process will go on. We hope relations with the United States will remain as cordial as ever.

[Question] When will the second phase of the land reform be implemented?

[Answer] The idea is to start as soon as possible. We want to finish this harvest and start the next one. I can't give you an exact date, but I can say that we are [words indistinct] we are already purchasing land and, as soon as the harvest ends another step will be taken. We are still studying the way to do it.

[Question] As far as next year's crops are concerned, has the government thought how it is going to assist the peasants?

[Answer] Look, credit will always be available, and technical assistance too, both to the reformed and the unreformed sector. We are already planning, and we hope crops will be diversified and production will increase.

[Question] Sir, how are the proceedings against your arrested son going?

[Answer] I want to tell you that my son, like all other political prisoners, is in very good condition. Both the Red Cross and my entire family, even I, have visited him. He has all guarantees and all comforts and, since he confessed, his trial must be completed.

DUARTE PLEDGES GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

PA091635 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2322 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by Jose Napoleon Duarte, member of the revolutionary junta of the Government of El Salvador, at opening of the ninth international fair of El Salvador, in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] of participation, a more equitable distribution of the wealth generated by the economic activities and, in general, for a better standard of living. For this reason, 1979 marked in our history a point of the greatest importance because before that year ended, the country had firmly decided to eliminate the obstacles that had traditionally prevented authentic development and the adoption of the organizational measures to carry out of that goal has begun. For this reason we have set in motion an integrated agrarian reform, as one of the tools to eradicate an unjust situation, the concentration of wealth in a few hands, and to make it possible for agricultural workers to own the land and to reap the benefits derived from working the land.

The revolutionary government also decreed the nationalization of the banking and financial systems so that these resources could be channeled toward the economic and social development of all productive sectors. Likewise, the government nationalized foreign trade to direct the profits derived from [word indistinct] toward all the sectors and to guarantee purveyors the return of the foreign exchange resulting from the exporting of our main products for the benefit of the entire country and not of minority groups.

We are implementing national emergency plan No 180 as a government tool to find solutions to immediate problems, to reactivate sectors. The economic reactivation plan is beginning to efficiently use the productive capacity of the country and to increase basic services and staples.

This reactivation will soon mark the beginning of a modern [word indistinct] of the national production activity, assuring more stable ties for common development. The national emergency plan envisages actions for the gradual carrying out of specific programs especially in the fields of education, health, nutrition and housing.

This is a good occasion to point out that this plan includes a special effort in industrial reactivation. Since 1978 this sector has shown a certain stagnation. The main objectives for recovering lost ground in the industrial sector were to establish an employment level of approximately 110,000 persons, reopen enterprises that were closed, maintain in operation those that had planned to suspend operations and guarantee initial production efforts by financing them up to an amount of approximately 331 million colones. This goal has not only been accomplished but surpassed. At present the financing of that sector has been of more than 370 million colones.

It should be noted that the goals of the 1980 emergency plan have also been surpassed. For example, the production of basic grains was estimated at 16 million quintals, 2 million more than last year. However, we produced 1 million quintals more than anticipated this year, especially in corn and rice. This fact allows the country to have the necessary reserve to assure the people complete supplies and still have a surplus, especially in corn. We are exporting to Costa Rica, Guatemala and also to Nicaragua.

In the labor sector, the revolutionary government included in the 1980 national emergency plan and specifically in the employment creation program, the creation of 3,000 new jobs every month through an additional effort of the normal programs of [words indistinct].

In this regard, the goals have been surpassed since during the 4 months that the plan has been in effect, 40,000 new jobs have been created for skilled and unskilled workers. This has represented the construction of many public works. Together with this government effort, special mention should be made of the conscious activities of the private sector which, despite the risks that the present situation of the country implies, continues operating factories and other productive enterprises.

This patriotic behavior contributes to keeping sources of employment open and to promoting national recovery, the success of which depends not only on the government but also and especially on the strong will of businessmen and workers. The dynamics of national recovery have been so noticeable and effective that we have found a better response in international banks and in financial organizations. In this regard, the revolutionary Government of El Salvador has been well received in all the institutions [words indistinct] in the country.

We are working on the sale of sugar and corn abroad, especially to Venezuela. Today we had a meeting to establish the basis for this type of negotiation, by which we will be selling sugar for the first time so that [words indistinct] and this way to sell [words indistinct].

We admit the efforts of the private sector and for this reason we guarantee them the support and solidarity of the government.

To complement our government program, we will set forth an economic, social and cultural plan that will make it possible to consolidate the achievements secured and to open new routes of self-betterment for most sectors of the country.

Development, however, is not only a matter of physical investments, but also of human capital and long-term production.

Those who are thinking of the future must be prepared to forego present pleasures for future ones. Based on the philosophy of the new development model, we want to minimize sacrifices [words indistinct] because most of the responsibility belongs to the state and those who have more economic means. There can be no firm, lasting and just progress if it is based on inequality and the sacrifice of the majority.

It is necessary to overcome [words indistinct]. However, this is not only the work of a few but the responsibility of all Salvadorans. Although the already initiated socio-economic reforms have destroyed the foundation of the unjust system under which our people lived for years, they are not enough to build a truly democratic, egalitarian and participatory society. The general crisis faced by the country for over 50 years has also been characterized by political frustration.

Therefore, socioeconomic reforms must be complemented by political change in order that we can return to institutionality and a democratic system of government with pluralist participation.

As promised, we will call elections in 1982 for a national constituent assembly. In 1983 power will be turned over to whoever is freely elected by the people. However, we have a transcendental task above all: the country's pacification. A unanimous cry can be heard in all corners of our fatherland: No to violence and yes to peace.

The policy of this revolutionary government has been clear and explicit. Within the framework of bilateral relations, we reached the peace agreement with the sister republic of Honduras and, domestically speaking, we have proposed dialogue as a solution to any conflict. Recently, the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference generously offered to mediate to achieve this dialogue. Through the response to this offer, the Salvadoran people and world public opinion have been able to determine who wishes peace and who wants to go on with the violence and terrorism among us.

We reassert our confidence that reason will triumph. The solution to the country's problems does not lie in armed struggle, but in social justice and an effective participatory democracy. The extremist groups have not yet realized that they lost the political option (?represented) by ideological pluralism because they opted for violence rather than political strife.

Nevertheless, the revolutionary government reiterates that it is open to dialogue because it feels that, rather than (?wage) their struggle through subversion and terrorism, extremists should join the already initiated process of fundamental changes.

Colonel Gutierrez announced [word indistinct] morning that in the area of Morazan over 255 guerrillas, many of whom have surrendered with their weapons, have accepted the amnesty granted by the government. The revolutionary government has shown that it is possible to move forward with a peaceful revolution to guarantee social and economic justice to the majority sectors of our population.

Salvadoran people, we regret the physical absence from this inauguration of one of the most outstanding personalities who helped institutionalize this event: Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez. He made this fair the noble and passionate work of his life. He devoted himself to it with competence, enthusiasm and sacrifice. Cowardice and political blindness have taken another life. The Salvadoran people, who love peace, are aware of the fact that differences of thought must not breed despotism, which only leads to chaos and destruction.

These people know too that no ideological militancy should advocate death as a means to attain political aims. Mowing down useful lives is not the way toward the new, free and just society which all of us want. In face of the sorrow afflicting us over the death of our official and friend, Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez, we hope this fair [words indistinct] he always displayed.

Ladies and gentlemen: We express our deepest gratitude to the countries represented in this fair. Their presence commits us to an undying friendship. Our recognition and gratitude also go to the national [word indistinct]. Their participation is a show of faith in this country. Our congratulations go to our officials and persons who collaborated with the fair because of their sense of responsibility, their dedication and their patriotic spirit.

Upon declaring the Manuel de Jesus Rivas Rodriguez ninth international fair of El Salvador solemnly inaugurated on behalf of the Salvadoran people and the revolutionary government junta, I invite all families to attend this event, not only see for themselves the technical and industrial advances of the various nations honoring us with their presence but also to wholesomely enjoy themselves at this fair, which is a symbol of true solidarity.

Flag of our fatherland, Salvadoran people, thank you very much. [applause]

ARCHBISHOP RIVERA Y DAMAS FAVORS OAS VISIT

PA092217 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1735 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran archbishopric today came out in favor of OAS intervention in the sociopolitical conflict in El Salvador.

"Our image as a nation with a repressive system has gone so far that Panama and other countries have asked the OAS to take matters into its hands," Msgr Arturo Rivera Y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said during his Sunday homily.

"If we honestly don't have anything to hide and the government wants to change the country's image," it should agree to an OAS visit, he added. "We won't lose anything by this and we stand to gain a lot," he noted.

Rivera y Damas said that Ronald Reagan's election "will have no major effect in our country."

"President Carter advocated respect for human rights, but that respect has not been seen in our country. According to press reports, Mr Reagan criticizes Carter's human rights policy and threatens greater military involvement," he went on. He stated that "such intervention has always been denounced in El Salvador. We do not want fanatical rightwing groups to feel more openly supported and so intensify repression."

The prelate said that the 3 November attack on junta member Col Adolfo Majano is evidence of the "intensification of unpunished rightwing actions." Rivera y Damas condemned the "assassination attempt" during which terrorist groups set off a bomb of approximately 50 sticks of dynamite as the military officer's vehicle went by. He and his security personnel came out unscathed. At least 35 people in a nearby government office building were injured during the attack and some pregnant women miscarried.

The apostolic administrator also condemned the killings of two Salvadoran industrialists this week, which he termed "unjustifiable deaths." At least one, the killing of the manager of the international industry and commerce fair, which opened on 7 November, has been attributed to the leftwing Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

"Revolutionary warfare will not achieve victory by destroying job sites, killing honest citizens and sowing terror among civilians," he stressed.

He also condemned the fact "that political dissenters are persecuted in the name of so-called anticommunism and antiterrorism, or out of blind ideological dogmatism."

Rivera y Damas added that the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador's offer of mediation in an expected dialogue between the left and the government still stands. The government has accepted the church's offer; however, the left immediately rejected it.

OPPOSITION TROOPS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF AMNESTY

PA091259 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 pp 4, 17

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that as of 6 November, 225 people, who were involved in subversive activities in the east, had decided to accept the amnesty offered by the revolutionary government junta. The desertions took place mainly in Morazan Department. It was reported that if these mass desertions continue, the forces opposing the government and national progress will be sufficiently decimated so as not to be able to pursue their activities.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM CONSULTATIONS IN COSTA RICA

PA082017 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister has returned from his trip to Costa Rica, Commander Daniel Ortega said this morning at the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill in Rivas. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto returned to the country at approximately 1030 from a trip to Costa Rica to further strengthen friendship ties between the two governments and peoples. The announcement was made by Commander Daniel Ortega during the "Face the People" program, which was held this morning at the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill in Rivas.

Included among the topics discussed by the Nicaraguan foreign minister with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio was a complaint lodged by D'Escoto that former Somozist guardsmen are preparing in some Costa Rican rural areas, especially in Liberia, to attack the Nicaraguan people and revolution. They also discussed the incident of a few days ago at the San Juan River, where a Costa Rican boat was fired on. D'Escoto promised an exhaustive investigation of the case but said that notice should be given each time a Costa Rican boat wishes to sail through Nicaraguan waters in order to keep the enemies of the revolution from taking advantage of the opportunity to provoke attacks and harm friendship between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ATTACK ON COSTA RICAN VESSEL

PA072121 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez today denied a report by the transnational news agency ACAN-EFE that Nicaraguan forces fired on a Costa Rican launch carrying Health Ministry officials and personnel.

Suarez said the troops merely fired several shots into the air when the Costa Rican vessel failed to identify itself. At the time there was the possibility of the presence of smugglers or enemies of the revolution.

The deputy foreign minister, explaining the incident, said the government should ask the Costa Rican authorities to notify the Nicaraguan border authorities about this type of activity ahead of time to avoid confusion. Referring to the firing by the Nicaraguan border forces, Suarez said the shots were merely preventive and no one was injured and the vessel showed no bullet impacts. It was not an act of aggression, he concluded.

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO MEET ON AID

PA072115 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The UN delegation in Nicaragua has called for a meeting of 14 European and American countries to demand aid and solidarity for the Nicaraguan revolution.

The creator and promoter of this beneficial plan is Jaime Balcazar, UN representative in Nicaragua, who, on being interviewed by BARRICADA, identified himself as a sincere friend of the Sandinist people's revolution.

This very important event will begin on 14 January in Stockholm. Special guests will be Arturo Cruz, member of the government junta, and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

During the meeting the plans prepared by the revolutionary government for 1981 and 1982 will also be explained.

To this end, Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz has been cooperating actively with Mr Balcazar in establishing working groups to evaluate our general situation so it may be outlined in Sweden.

Countries that will participate in the "consortium of aid to Nicaragua," in addition to Sweden, the host country, are Finland, Norway and Denmark, that is, all the Scandinavian countries.

The Benelux countries: Luxembourg, Belgium and Holland. From Western Europe: Switzerland, France, Austria, the FRG and Italy, along with Canada.

In another portion of the interview with this official organ of the Sandinist Front, Mr Balcazar mentioned the campaign of silence and misinformation being waged against the Sandinist revolution by the information and economic monopolies of imperialism.

In this regard, he said: "We will show the truth of Sandinism. We will tell those countries that this is an authentic, pure, healthy revolution and that it deserves the aid of all peoples, of all the governments of the world."

"As representative of the United Nations, I have personal knowledge that this revolution is carrying out positive efforts in which it should be supported.

As of today, the United Nations has granted $114,881,207 in aid to our people since the triumph of the revolution. Of this, $41 million has already been dispursed.

ARCE COMMENTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA091533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0203 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, at a ceremony honoring national hero Carlos Fonesca Amador in Ruben Dario People's Theater in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Some sectors believe that the picture is gloomy, and it is on the basis of this assessment that they are trying to carry out their maneuvers. For example, there are those who believe that the results of the elections in the United States will cause a change in the direction of our revolution. There are some who fear that we may take a harder line and they have even offered their offices, they claim, to mediate. Others feel that we will take a softer line and that they will, therefore, be able to gain ground.

Both are wrong. We have a single face, the face of revolutionaries, the face of Carlos Fonseca Amador, the face of Sandino. [applause, shouting of slogans]

Throughout their history, our people have endured from the Yankee governments many attacks and many impositions. These ended on 19 July 1979 and will never occur again. [applause], shouting of slogans] No matter who is governing the United States, Nicaragua will demand respect for our sovereignty and independence. With revolutionary realism, we express our willingness to have friendly relations with the United States, just as we have offered to all the countries that respect us. We know the entire world has been watching those elections, because of the weight of U.S. power in efforts to maintain peace and peaceful coexistence among nations. This cannot be ignored by whoever is governing the United States.

World peace, respect for the self-determination of peoples and the joint effort of mankind to combat the threat of hunger and war are responsibilities which no government can escape without the condemnation of the family of nations. These principles are included in the postulates of our revolution and we will be faithful to them in our actions. The sovereignty and self-determination of the Nicaraguan people will not allow interference, because this is our contribution to peace.

Therefore, those who believe that the change of government in the United States will cause a change in our revolution are mistaken. This is why we remain aware that by its nature, imperialism engenders a danger and a threat to our revolution. That is why we continue to develop a policy of national unity.

Carlos used to say that in the struggle for a revolutionary change, we should not exclude those who do not share our way of thinking; we should be willing to march together with persons of the most diverse beliefs who are seeking the overthrow of the dictatorship and the liberation of our country. We are applying that same policy of national unity.

In the coming year, there will be more difficulties because we will receive less funds from exports. We have to tighten our belts somewhat with imports. Too much is being bought abroad. Many things are being bought abroad. It will also be necessary to be more vigilant as regards waste because it does exist. No one will be telling us anything new when they tell us that there is waste. We know that a job that was formerly done by a single person is now being done by three or four. A new disease has cropped up called assistants. Everyone has an assistant.

This situation is a burden on our people's economy and makes it more difficult to solve the problems with which we are faced.

We will have to increase production unless we want to increase our dependence. It is precisely these economic difficulties that the local reactionaries are trying to use as a basis for harming our process. They are trying to exploit an alleged shortage of sugar, an alleged shortage of meat, of cooking oil and of eggs. The intention is to create insecurity, to have everyone waiting to see what the next tragedy will be.

They have even dared to claim that we do not issue reports as before. They have even stated publicly that we are worse than Somoza.

These sectors, whose interests have been hurt, are now saying that they are patriots because they stayed. Most likely, the truth is that they were unable to leave in time. The entire policy of incorporating them into the revolution, all the facilities that have been offered, have often been met by attitudes of provocation.

Many businessmen are participating in our revolution. If there were as much insecurity as is presumed, there would not be so much economic activity. However, there is a small group which claims to represent the businessmen that has been carrying out these activities to destabilize the revolution.

Some of them are even enthusiastic about the plans of Somozists. The Somozists maintain that they plan to return to our country. Some of them who like Somoza would logically be willing to help Somoza to return.

That is why there is so much counterrevolutionary activity. We also cannot fail to realize this. We are concerned because sometimes among ourselves we give the impression that everything is calm, as if the revolution had worked a magical change in this country. Actually, we face many difficulties. There is crime. There is counterrevolutionary activity. Many of our policemen have been killed, as have been companeros from the army and from the state security organization. From just 19 July to date, the border guards have been attacked over 20 times from the Honduran side. People have been killed. The Amador brothers and a number of companeros have been killed there. The problem is that at times we do not add up all this.

They have also been hurting us in the economic sphere, by such activities as burning the tobacco fields.

We are aware of this. We are aware that this is the framework for staging activities to generate distrust of the revolution.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES CODE ON MILITARY CRIMES

PA072239 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] The State Council today approved the provisional law on military crimes which is in keeping with the present development of the country and of the armed forces. The law establishes supplementary application of the penal code and creates future regulations and sanctions.

Commander Hugo Torres Jimenez, secretary of the State Council, offered the following explanation on the spirit of the new bill:

[Begin recording] The bill, which regulates typical military crimes, is divided into 14 chapters and 83 articles. One of the most important provisions, in our opinion, is the definition of military crimes, which incorporates the traditional definition of the element of social menace as essential to the crime.

Another important aspect is the regulation on substituting penal responsibility for disciplinary responsibility. This applies to those crimes in which there is no loss of human life or other major consequences, and shows the humanitarian nature of the law.

In the chapter on types of crimes, the law provides penalties for desertion, absence without leave, intimidation or encouragement to avoid military service. These are designed to preserve the cohesion of the armed forces should such acts be intentional. The bill also regulates crimes against military discipline, assault on a superior officer, rebellion, disobedience, conspiracy, unauthorized use of the uniform and unauthorized use of weapons. The purpose of these regulations is to defend and impose respect and observance of laws, regulations and other ordinances.

The chapter on abuse of authority deals with assault on a subordinate, mistreatment of a subordinate, abuse of authority and negligence on duty. Military authorities will be in violation when they fail to observe a true sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties. The regulation on military transportation is designed to ensure compliance with the laws and regulations on the use and circulation of military vehicles, establishing penalties for nonobservance of these laws and regulations, according to the seriousness and consequences of the crimes. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN COMMUNIST PARTY VIEWS BLUEFIELDS REBELLION

PA081431 Managua AVANCE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] The Bluefields demonstrations were extremely counterrevolutionary in nature.

Behind these activities lies the sinister hand of domestic and international reactionaries. The statements by biologist Hernan Wesley Savery, ideologist and promoter of a separationist movement in the Atlantic coast point toward the promoters of this rebellion and reveal the real counterrevolutionary goals of the demonstrations. The plot leaders include former National Guard Col Bernardino Larios, Oscar Larios, Hugo Morales, Ronald Jackson and others. The plan was to take Bluefields and with well-defined secessionist purposes, have this city, and all the Atlantic coast, occupied by Yankee marines. The plan was drafted by the U.S. transnationals together with the CIA and domestic and Latin American counterrevolutionaries.

Meanwhile, the demonstrators did not conceal their counterrevolutionary intentions: They were openly anti-Cuban, antigovernment and clearly secessionist in spirit. They said they wanted to turn the Atlantic coast into "another republic" occupied by Yankee marines and in the hands of the counterrevolutionaries. They attacked the revolution openly.

The conflict appears to have been settled. However, the truth is something else: The sinister plan has not ended with this recent skirmish, and in Bluefields there is great dislike for the national revolutionary government. The domestic and foreign reactionaries are not thinking of giving up their plans of sinking and overthrowing the revolution.

Precisely why was Bluefields chosen by the counterrevolutionaries to implement their plans?

Historically, the Atlantic coast has been the most neglected and underdeveloped part of our country. To this we add that its people have had their views distorted by the campaign of alienation managed by the United States, England, the Chinese and other foreign merchants who have settled in this region.

Meanwhile, the revolution had announced substantial reforms for the Atlantic coast including full integration and socioeconomic development throughout the region. These promises had been postponed, however, because the national and international bourgeoisie has done everything it can to hamper the implementation of these plans. Capitalists have imposed on the national revolutionary government a line of superficial reforms instead of the true socioeconomic reforms demanded by the masses. In the case of Bluefields, however, it is evident that the working masses, regardless of their underdevelopment, reject the installation of television and relay stations as part of a social development, especially when they are enjoyed only by the bourgeoisie. The people are hungry for rice and beans, meat and milk. They are hungry for work, health, housing and schools. The installation of automatic telephones and television stations is offensive to them.

The national revolutionary government, influenced by imperialism and the bourgeoisie, has turned its back on the more pressing needs of the great masses in the cities and provinces. This has created a growing resentment among the peoples, in both the Pacific and Atlantic regions. This conflict conceived and created by the reactionaries is being exploited to the maximum by the same capitalist forces to unleash their campaigns and counterrevolutionary activities.

The bourgeoisie is aware of the serious situation into which it has led the government and is accordingly accelerating its counterrevolutionary plans, hypocritically presenting them as "plans to save the people."

The revolutionary panorama is serious. It demands sober reflection and prompt solutions to the urgent problems suffocating the masses. One should not, or cannot, continue sewing "patches" on the critical situation of the city and rural workers. The government will further damage its situation if it does not decide to make the substantial reforms demanded by the process and the people. These are: agrarian reform, patriotic and antioligarchic nationalizations, true industrial and agricultural development plans and true national independent economic development of the workers, peasants and other vital popular sectors. Based on classist logic, the workers and other popular sectors cannot understand a revolution in another manner.

It is obvious that the bourgeoisie is striving intensively to sidetrack the revolution from popular demands. What is worse, besides the support of imperialism and many other Latin American reactionary governments for the bourgeoisie, there are within the revolutionary government many persons who are intentionally helping to delay the advance of the revolutionary process and abort the revolution.

However, the people have begun to understand what the government and the revolution stand for. On the basis of this comparison, they are making intense efforts (sometimes consciously and at other times otherwise) to advance the revolutionary process to positions more in agreement with their concerns and immense economic and social needs.

The case of Bluefields is representative of a problem existing in the whole country and from which we must learn the utmost.

We must, for once and for all, solve the existing problems and avert the serious dangers threatening the revolution. The government and its Sandinist leaders have the word. Their efforts to intensify the process will have the open support of the communists, working classes, landless peasants and all the other ample democratic and antiimperialist sectors in Nicaragua.

JAMAICA

NEW CABINET, MINISTERS OF STATE SWORN IN

FL080041 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Text] The 15-member cabinet has been sworn in and also four ministers of state at a ceremony in (Kings House) today. [passage indistinct]

The four ministers of state are: for foreign affairs with special responsibility for Latin America and the Caribbean, Dr Neville Gallimore; for local government, Miss Enid Bennett; for social security, Mr Len Kirby; and public utilities, Mr E.K. Powell.

The cabinet portfolios are as follows:

Prime minister, finance and planning, mining and energy	Edward Seaga
Deputy prime minister, foreign affairs and foreign trade	Mr Hugh Shearer
Industry and commerce	Mr Douglas Vaz
Agriculture	Dr Percival Broderick
Construction	Senator Bruce Golding
National security, justice, and attorney general	Winston Spaulding
Local government	Pearnel Charles
Labor and the public service	J.A.G. Smith
Public utilities and transport	Alva Ross
Education	Dr Mavis Gilmour
Social security	Neville Lewis
Youth and community development	Errol Anderson
Tourism	Anthony Abrahams
Health	Dr Kenneth Baugh
Minister without portfolio	Senator Dr Ronald Irvine

SEAGA ASKS JLP FOR RESTRAINT, DISCIPLINE

FL070248 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Edward Seaga has called on JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters to refrain from [words indistinct] in acts which may lead to violence or the harassment of PNP [People's National Party] supporters.

He said he now was calling on JLP supporters to be disciplined in their triumph and to assist the government in its efforts to restore peace and prosperity to the country.

The prime minister said today that it was reported to him that incidents of political violence were occurring in parts of the country since last Thursday's elections. He said it is apparent from the reports that the violence is due to the excitement on the part of JLP supporters in some areas who have been celebrating the elections results, and, on the other hand, to the defiance on the part of PNP supporters in other areas who are unwilling to accept the verdict of the people.

Mr Seaga said the country has just been through a long, intense and sometimes bitter election campaign, but the people have now spoken decisively. There is [word indistinct] fundamental obligation, he pointed out, on the part of all Jamaicans who respect the democratic process to accept the decision of the people and to [words indistinct] with humility and restraint, without bitterness or rancor.

Thr prime minister said it is the duty of all [words indistinct] Jamaicans to join with the new government in the great task of national reconstruction.